SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1875.

Amusements To-Day. Booth's Theatre Camille, Matines.
Bowery Theatre-Outlaw of Tipperary.
Berry's Opera House-The Newsboys of New York. Central Park Gard n - Summer Nights' Concerts.
Finh Avenue Theatre - The Big Bonanes. Mattar Glimore's Concert Garden—th av. and 29th st. Matisse.
Diymple Theatre—Variety. Matisse.
Park Theatre-Emerch's California Ministels. Matisse.
Bobinson Hall-Girofe-Girofa. Matines. In Francisco Minstrela Browless and 19th st. on Square Theatre-The Two Orphans. Mattnes.

Grant at Long Branch.

Again the President has abandoned the capital, where the law supposes him to be always present at the Executive Mancion and occupied with official duties, and has regularly established himself at the sea side for the summer months, not to return to Washington until October. This the signal for a general exodus of all the principal officeholders. The example infectious, and in a few weeks the Cabinet, generals, admirals, assistant secretaries, comptrollers, auditors, chiefs of divisions, and the like, will be scattered all over the country, taking their ease and

making merry at the public expense. This pernicious practice, which seriously deranges the public business and is often most damaging to private interests was wholly unknown before the advent of GRANT. He is exclusively responsible for Its introduction and the mischievous consequences that have attended it for the last

No former President would have entertained the thought of quitting the capital for another residence, or of renouncing his trust for consecutive months into the hands of subordinates, while seeking personal pleasure. Grant's predecessors were generally content with two or three weeks of relaxation in summer for health, and some of them would not even indulge themselves to that extent, under a sense of duty which claimed their whole time for the public.

Though in robust health and in the full vigor of life, GRANT has sought every sort of pretext for gratifying his coarse tastes and indulging habits which have brought discredit upon the office which he occupies but does not fill. He has been absent from Washington nearly half of the time he has served as President, and that, too, without ever failing to draw the last cent of his pay and perquisites.

His example has furnished an immunity to others who have immated it, and the result has necessarily been a demoralization of the whole public service. Practically, the Government is turned over to the charge of inferiors without responsibility for more than a third of every year. Direct supervision being thus withdrawn, temptation offered to weak or venal clerks, and collusion made easy, whiskey frauds and robbery of the customs revenue have flourished at a cost of millions annually to the Treasury.

Through his own personal solicitation, the President's pay was iflegally doubled and the emoluments of the office were increased beyond all precedent. While the to repeal the grab and to restore the mer compensation of members, they had not the courage or the honesty to touch that part of the law which affected GRANT, and which was, in fact, the pivot upon which the whole iniquity turned.

The employees in the departments at Washington are allowed one month of absence each year, without loss of pay. Every bour beyond that limit is charged against them and deducted from their salaries. But the President and the Cabinet, the Auditors and Comptrollers, and others who established this rule for the clerks. fail to apply it to themselves, and appropriate without scruple to their own use a large share of the time which belongs to the public, and is paid for by oppressive taxation.

It is easy to understand, under a loose, prodigal, and reckless system like this, where rigid accountability has been east eside, restraint removed, and neglect made the rule, how corruption has spread itself everywhere, and plunder has become a recognized practice. Besides the other evils which Grantism has inflicted on the country, it is estimated that the mere money cost of that atrocious system since 1869 has been more than one-fourth of the whole national debt, by Rings and robbery

A Jay in Peacock's Feathers.

Among all the audacious performances of the adventurers who have grown rich upon the impoverishment of the Southern States, none excels the effrontery of Gov. D. H. CHAMBERLAIN of South Carolina in setting himself up as the apostle of Reform. And yet, with his whole disgraceful meaning Conservatives in that State and elsewhere who have the fatuity to accept his professions as sincere, and who believe that he really means to do great things in the future for the people whom he has so unmercifully plundered in the past. Some of these now say that they are convinced that Chamberlain was innocent of any participation in the crimes of the notorious Columbia Ring, which loaded their State with a fraudulent debt amounting to twenty or thirty millions of dollars.

As we have heretofore said, during Gov. SCOTT's term of office, when the most enormous robberies were committed, the Onancial affairs of the State were under the absolute control of a Financial Board, ponsisting of the Governor, the State Treasurer, and the Attorney-General, the latter being D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, the pres ent Governor. In cooperation with them was an official called the State Financial Agent, who was located in this city, and disposed of the floods of bonds, scrip, bills receivable, and other obligations which the Financial Board placed in his hands. When it is remembered that Chamberlain was one of the members of this Financial Board; that he was likewise the legal adviser of the State Government; that it was his particular friend Kimpton who without giving a dollar of security, was intrusted with millions of dollars of secur-Ities to sell, hypothecate, or conceal, as might seem most profitable; and that the Attorney-General was incomparably the most shrewd and talented man in the whole Ring, we respectfully submit that It is too great a task for human credulity to accept the conclusion that he was an innocent party to the infamous transactions of that administration.

Further, it must be understood that the enunciation of high moral sentiments for the purpose of beguiling the public in re- when he knows that, after his products gard to his real motives and acts has all have been exhibited, they can be copied ways been a favorite method with Cham- and reproduced in this country without

BERLAIN when he has been engaged in schemes of plunder. In the campaign of 1870 he declaimed as loudly as he does now upon the necessity of having only pure men in office. In a speech delivered in Chester, Aug. 19, of that year, which was afterward printed by the United Republican Club of Charleston as a campaign document, he said:

"Fellow citizens, I conjure you ali, as you love good government, neace, and order, and even your own liberty, never to cast your votes for any man who is corrupt or dishonest. If you find such a man, if Judge Caspenter proves any one whom you have trysted to be a corrupt man, banish him forever from public life, mark him as with the brand of Cain, and drive him forth an outcast and a wanderer. No words of mine can fitly express my abhorrence of that man who abuses public station to private gain."

Certainly Gov. CHAMBERLAIN has never uttered more commendable words than these since he has appeared in his new character of Reformer; yet, only a few months previous to that high flown speech, he had written to his confederate, KIMP-TON, the following letter, in which he deliberately mapped out a plan for what was virtually an intended appropriation of the whole railroad system of South Carolina:

Office of the Attorney-General, " COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 5, 1870.

MY DEAR KIMPTON. "PARKER arrived last evening, and spoke of the G. & C. matter, etc. I told him that I had just written you fully on that matter, and also about the old Rk Rills.

"Do you understand fully the plan of the G. & C. enterprise? It is proposed to buy \$350,000 worth of the G. & C. stock. This with the \$453,-000 of stock held by the State, will give entire ontrol to us. The Laurens branch will be sold in February by decree of court, and will cost not ore than \$50,000, and probably not more than \$40,000. The Spartansburg & Union can also be got without difficulty.

We shall then have in G. & C. 168 miles, in Laurens 31, and in S. & U. 70 miles-in all 200 miles-equipped and running-Put a 1st mortgage of \$20,000 a mile on this-sell the bonds at 85 or 90, and the balance, after paying all outlays for cost and repairs, is immense, over \$2,000,000-There is a mint of money in this or I am a fool.

"Then we will soon compel the S. C. R. R. to fall into our hands and complete the connection to Asheville, N. C.

"There is an indefinite verge for expansion of power before us. "Write me fully and tell me of anything you

want done. My last letter was very full. "HARRISON shall be attended to at once. I don't think NEAGLE will make any trouble. PARKER hates NEAGLE, and magnifes his in-

Yours truly, "D. H. CHAMBERLAIN." This colossal scheme of plunder was not fully carried out, for the South Carolina Railroad by some means escaped the clutches of the conspirators. Probably the owners of that road will first learn from THE SUN the nature of the conspiracy which existed against their property. In regard to the Greenville and Columbia road the project was completely fulfilled, as the taxpayers of South Carolina know to their cost. Without paying one dollar out of their own pockets, a Ring, consisting of KIMPTON (representing CHAMBERLAIN), F. L. CARDOZA, NILES G. PARKER, G. W. WATERMAN (the brother-in-law of Scott) JOE CREWS, JOHN J. PATTERSON, J. L. NEAGLE, and TIM HURLEY, got possession of this valuable property, then had a bill passed by the Legislature releasing a mort-Republican Congress which committed gage of \$2,000,000 held by the State—which that outrage was un. the Ring-and after running it a while sold South Carolina Railroad. This, however,

is an old story, and has been told before. Once more we quote from the Chester speech of CHAMBERLAIN, delivered Aug. 19, 1870, this time to convict him out of hi own mouth of complicity in the frauds perpetrated in Scorr's time. He said:

"I am here to defend the policy and acts of Gov. Scorr and his Administration in the management of the funds and credit of the State. I am aware that this is the vital point of our caus, the rock on which we split, if we split at all. If the charges of these 'Reformers' are to day made good. I quit your presence for ever, if Gen. BUTLER or Judge CAMPENTER prove to voi to-day any fraudulent act, one instance of mismanagement or misappropriation of public funds under the present Administration, then let your swift condemnation fail on our heads. let your swift condemnation fail on our heads brive us from office—ave, drive us from the State. Whenever the 'Reform' leaders make good one single charge, or fasten one single fraud on our history for the past two years, let us descend to merited infamy."

All the charges of fraud.

had been made, and more, were afterward conclusively proved, and the robber gang who brought such dire distress upon unfortunate South Carolina, have long been active and intelligent of them so boldly courted. It is our firm conviction that CHAMBERLAIN was the most guilty man in that notorious band of plunderers, and than when he was plotting to steal the whole railroad system of South Carolina.

Europe and the Centennial.

Apart from the general conditions upon which the success of all similar undertakings is based, the success of the Philadelphia exhibition will be to some extent derecord open before them, there are well- termined by minor circums ances, which did not play any part at all at the exhibitions of London, Paris, or Vienna.

There are three countries, the representa-

tion of which at Philadelphia is likely to be of considerable importance, and these are England, France, and Germany. We may take it for granted that the English, as a nation, are, for various reasons, unfavorably disposed toward the exhibition. In the first place, there is the old jealousy of | time and postpone the dreaded issue. But JOHN BULL, and his old dislike of Yankee dom. The cultivated classes in both countries are friendly enough, and appreciate each other according to their real merits; but the feelings of the mass of the people are very different. The English are, moreover, essentially a free-trade people. They don't like our protectionist | the Ring. system. They don't trust the republican form of government; and they think that our laws and our courts do not sufficiently protect the propriefary interests of foreigners. These ideas alone will be sufficient to preclude a great many of them from participating in the exhibition at all. There is, however, another and much more important reason for their not caring about the Philadelphia exhibition, and that is that they don't care much about the American market. The English have not only Europe to trade with, but they have their colonies. They have Canada, India, Australia, New Zealand, and finally China and Japan. In almost all of these countries they can trade with but little competition and without being hampered by any protective tariff. The inducements to enlarge their market in America are consequently very limited indeed. What would be the English producer's motive to bring his samples over, to undertake a long journey, to lose two or three months of time and a considerable amount of money,

any legal protection of his interests? while, if they are not imitated, and he gets an order for their importation, the protective tariff is at hand to curtail his profits and restrict his market?

These reasons combine to make it almost certain that England will be very poorly represented at Philadelphia. On the other hand, in Germany and France the exhibition is every day becoming more and more popular. One can scarcely take up a French or German paper without finding some reference to it. The connection of both countries with America is constantly strengthened through the increase of emi-

gration. The Centennial exhibition became popu lar in France and Germany from the first moment it was announced, and one would not be surprised to see-if some sort of guaranty should be given to the exhibitors that their articles would neither be taxed nor run the risk of being lost-both France and Cermany very largely represented at Philadelphia.

Besides the sympathetic feeling which increases year by year between the United States and these two countries, there is a practical reason why both should be desirous of extending their market on this side of the ocean. For years past they have both been underselling England in her own market, and their cheap products can much more readily stand our protective tariff than the dearer British manufactures. It is therefore quite natural that the traders and manufacturers of these two countries should look upon the projected exhibition in a favorable light.

But if we are desirous to make this influx of French and German visitors in any way productive of permanent results, we must take good care, besides giving them the facilities and securities usually required in such cases, to furnish them with all the comforts we possibly can. To expect that a mass of French and German people will be satisfied with the accommodation we usually provide for ourselvewould be a great mistake. Bad American cooking, impudent negro waiters, dull Sundays with a bad sermon, and plenty of adulterated drinks, are things by no means calculated to render the United States more popular with our expected French and German visitors. Plenty of accommodation should be provided for the foreigners at reasonable rates; for it must not be forgotten that both in France and Germany people are accustomed to live very There must be good restaurants cheaply. and cafés for the French. There must be plenty of garden music for the Germans. The introduction of lager beer, sourkrout. chean cigars, and kindred articles, has already sufficiently Germanized our mode of living to reader it acceptable to the Germans. But it is by no means so with reference to the French, and in Philadelphia less than anywhere else; for there is as yet no public eating place in the Quaker lity where a decent European meal can be obtained. Now, however otherwise profitable to the exhibitors might be the result of their journey, we must exert all cur efforts not to put them to any great discomfort; for if we attempt to make them live not as they like, but as we like, the exhibition, instead of improving our mercantile relations with these countries, will lessen the prestige which America constantly gams in the eyes of the theiring and hard-working, but at the same time comfort-loving and pleasureloving, French and German populations

Simon Said Wiggle Waggle.

When Cameron's man John Patterson of Juniain county, with a staff of Ring | were not to be published. His conscience mus Carolina and nominated GRANT for a third term, that unselfish patriot considered it the "devices ty which we have saved a gave John all the troops and patronage he wanted to push the work along, instructed the National Republican to open in har-

far and near who failed to fall in line. But when CAMERON'S man MACKEY of Allegheny county, with a staff of Ring thieves, holds a State Convention in Pennsylvanta and resolves something about an unwritten law forbidding a third term, he coolly tells them there is no such law; that he is entitled to a third term as much as to the first or second; that he wants it just as | tive at all, and serves a very valuable practical covered with the infamy which the most | much, and fully intends to take it if the | purpose if it restrains . man from doing what

'circumstances' suit him. The resolutions of Patterson were rewarded as bountifully as the sycophancy of Shepherd and Barcock, while those of that his principles to-day are no better | MACKEY and MANN provoked a growl like

rumbling thunder. But the Pennsylvania Ring acted with office in return for third-term zeal, and religious welfare, Cameron knew the temper of the nepotist as well as he did his own. He was willing in 1874 when he let John Patterson do choice was one of life or death. He had tried to temporize, and had hung around the White House till he could hear the tread of the assembling clans at Lancaster. But the President was stolid, grasping fierce, and would hear to no excuses. Simon wanted him to write an ambiguous letter that would soothe the party for the even that was refused, and with an aching heart the aged chieftain passed along the mysterious watchword, "Simon says wiggle waggle," and all was over with GRANT. And when the votes are counted in November next, it will all be over with

The Statement from Mr. Richards in Yesterday's Sun.

The statement emanating from Mr. RICHARDS-in substance and in brief his story-raises a new, grave, and momentous issue in reference to the Brooklyn scandal or postponed.

It appears from this statement that Mrs TILTON had confessed her adultery with Mr. Beecher to her brother, Joseph H. RICHARDS; that when her brother was asked by the committee of Plymouth Church if she had ever confessed her adultery to him! he refused to answer; and glory and riches! that the reason why he refused was because she had made such a confession.

Now, the Plymouth Church committe embodied much intelligence and experience, and its members knew and must have known, when Mr. RICHARDS refused to answer, that he refused because she had made such a confession to him, and that it was impossible to suppose that he could have refused for any other conceivable

clusive and satisfactory investigation, acquitted Mr. BEECHER, and certified to his

nnocence and purity. Congregationalism in the United States cannot stand this. The Congregational churches will now have to put Plymouth Church on trial; and then the whole truth must come out.

Mr. BEECHER sinks into comparative insignificance, and the present trial becomes one of secondary interest and importance, when Plymouth Church thus stands arraigned for complicity in the alleged guilt of its pastor.

There were men of high, very high character on that committee-men of whom it is next to impossible for us to believe that they would wink at guilt in any one. For their own sake, let them be heard from, in answer to this most extraordinary statement, and that right speedily.

A Strange Remark. At the close of Mr. EVARTS's speech on Tuesday afternoon, according to the report in the Times, Mr. BEECHER congratulated him and said:

"If you persevere, we may come out all right after

This seems a strange and unnatural expression to come from an innocent man; but from the very beginning, and all the way through, Mr. BEECHER has seemed to place much more dependence upon extraneous aids, than upon his own inno cence.

Secretary DELANO and the Rev. Indian Commessioner E. P. SMITH do not appear to have had much success in their efforts to induce the Sioux chiefs in Washington to give up their lands, notwithstanding that they had the Presi dent to aid them. It may be, however, that their peculiar diplomacy may cause such disontent among the Indians that a bloody and expensive war will be the result. This might be a fine thing for contractors in favor at the White House and the Interior Department, but sad one for the frontier settlers and their families. People who get their ideas of Indian fighting from novels and fanciful magazine sketches have no conception what a war with the Sioux nation means. Not only would such a conflict involve the bands who were repre sented by the delegation in Washington, and their immediate allies, numbering say 25,000; but our Government would also have to fight 59,000 hostlie Sioux in the Powder River cour try, who have no treaties with us, and who would territory. Gen. ALBERT PIKE, who has had some experience in Indian warfare, says that ever time SHERIDAN kills an Indian it costs \$10.000. Moreover, a general war with the Sioux would to immigration to the borderin country, and would retard the development of Dakota, Nebraska, and Colorado to an extent which can hardly be imagined. That such risks should be incurred merely to promote the schemes of grasping spaculators would seen incredible, if it were not in keeping with the general immerality of GRANT'S Administration The young editor mildly calls the sub-

stitution of his name for THURLOW WEED'S in HUSTED'S array of great New York editors "an absurd typographical blunder." We should say so-at least that it was absurd, and a blunder; but hardly typographical. The strange thing about it is that it occurred only in the Tribune and the tircless vigilance of the powerful mind of the young editor.

This is the doctrine I preach. I cast out fear when lear is not herded. I don roosely see, but I cover it all over with vines and flowers.—Beccher's Friday Events of Park.

Just so; but he covers up conscience so thoroughly with his vines and flowers that he not bly because he so decked his conscience that no was able to put the card in the Brooklyn Eagle pretending to defy the publication of his letters he had an understanding with Moulton that the bushel of damaging letters in his possession beneath the dignity of his office to decline. It must have been fairly choked with its floral mony, and proscribed every Republican that what is thus covered is so corrupt that it requires the odor of flowers to keep it from proving offensive to the nostrils of those whose consciences are clean of offence and have the perfume of purity. As to fear, it certainly is bad when it restrains a man from boldly meet ing the consequences of his acts, and leads him tation. Fear is not the best motive for keeping out of wrong-doing, but it is better than no moered. Fear before the deed is very much better than after it. The brethren may wear as many flowers in their buttonholes as they please when they go to church, but we hope they won't ers of spurious spiritual emotious, or allow the vines of the love of other men's wives to cling eyes wide open. There was John Cessna, about them, under the pretence of brotherly temporary Chairman, just promised a fat and sisterly communion as to matters of their

The action of the Brooklyn Supervisors in defeating the extra allowance to the Beecher that piece of work in South Carolina, but tainly gives color to the suspicion that they are the people had spoken since, and the trying to use their power for corrupt purpo es. The opposition to the allowance was purely factious and upreasonable. The jury should in tra pay the Legislature gave the Supervisors authority to grant.

Unhapoliv, wherever it [the Democratic and the first person of the second of the second of a minute of a modern of a minute of the second o

Is that so, young editor? How different from JAY GOULD and his young editor, who have devoted themselves to the building of the tall tower, developing the national resources, perfeeting scientific journalism, multiplying the grasshoppers, and hearing and builting stocks. If Tribune-Ben-Whitelaw (no am list increased in JAY GOULD was audacious, reckless, of un-Simon. The President will be even with scrupulous greed, of incompetency for high the Ring. stead of a great philanthropist who has bought the controlling interest in the Tribune to carry out his benevolent schemes for the elevation of his fellow men, the young editor's arraignment of other people for corrupt practices would seem inconsistent and to the last degree impudent. As it is, however, he and JAY GOULD "It is," the "devil" answered, "but not first; will be eagerly listened to, even when they -one that cannot be ignored, or slighted, | falsify as above, because every one knows what a beautiful pair they are, and how unselfishiy they are laboring to get money out of the hands of incompetent holders and into those of the great bear of Wall street and scientific journalism. Young men, admire this noble couple, and study the ways that lead to greatness and honor! JAY GOULD and the young editor-Pyrades and Orestes-virtue and truth

Who wouldn't be Mayor of the imperial city of New York, and be an honored guest at all the swell banquets? But even the Mayoralty has the inevitable thorns of the blushing rose. For example: If the authorities, driven to retrenchment, forget themselves and their princely salaries, and cut forty cents a day from the scanty wages of the poor Boulevard laborers, those laborers will surely take up the line of march for the Mayor's office. Then the Chief Magistrate of the Empire City will have to put Yet the Plymouth Church committee, not deferring the matter for a more constituted in the most edited by the most deferring the matter for a more constituted by the most deferring the matter for a more constituted by the most deferring the matter for a more constituted by the most deferring the matter for a more constituted by the most deferring the most deferring the matter for a more constituted by the most deferring the matter for a more constituted by the most deferring the most deferring the matter for a more constituted by the most deferring the most d

of the City Hall, wishing only for a wire on which to telegraph bimself as far up town at

possible. Gen. Amos A. BECKWITH is to be trans. ferred to St. Louis at his own request. This is supposed to be occasioned by some discon tent at the promotion in the Commissary Bu reau following upon the death of Gen. SHIRAS. Gen. BECKWITH is a most worthy and deserving officer. He was Chief of Subsistence in the Southwestern Department at New Orleans Tall and attenuated, with a pair of spectacles his in sep rable companion, he was always sedate, and a smile was a rare visitation to his

A general officer coming up from Texas to reinforce the Red River invading army, could not find transportation at New Orleans. Acempanied by Col. WARNOTH, then Chief of Staff to Gen. McCLERNAND, and since historical. be went to Col. HOLABIRD, the ranking quar termaster, who refused to furnish it, and talked of Gen. Banks as he would of a truant school boy who had got into an embarrassing scrape. As a last resource, Col. BECKWITH was applied to: "Colonel, when will you send up transports with stores?" "I do not know, General," said he, hanging his spectacles on his nose; " I have about concluded not to undertake to provision both armies."

The wit of it was in his manner and the fact that rebeldem in Louisiana was then feeding on the captured bacon and hard tack of the Federal supplies. We congratulate the General on his change from the mephitic ir of Washington to the lampblack inhalations of St. Louis.

We dare say, pienty of other papers are thirsting for the honor of showing, by adultional particulars of their own collection, that the whole case was not brought out in court, and that everybody who wanted to know "the true truth," as the French say, would do well to listen to their enterprising and veraclous reporters.— The Nation.

We certainly hope that when the trial is over, very valuable and essential fact that points toward a solution of the BEFCHER scandal will be given to the public, whoever has it to offer. The story has not been half told on the trial, and probably the moiety concealed will be needed to bring the offenders to full punishment and protect society against hypocrisy and places. The true truth is what the people want and will have. It may be kept from the jury of twelve; it cannot be hidden, beyond the reach of the great jury of society, which has been out-

raged and boodwinked by fraud and pretence. A class of Gen. GRANT's friends are in the habit of arguing, like Mr. E. W. STOUGH-TON, that he is honest but very foolish. His recent third-term letter proves at least the second part of this proposition. After the Pennsylvania resolution, and with the Ohio Convention pretty certain to follow suit, how could any President much short of an idiot write a letter deliberately announcing himself as a candidate refused to him? His motives may have been

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE'S LACES. Sold in London, Smuggled into this Country,

WASHINGTON, June 4 .- Capt. Charles N. Brackett, special agent of the Treasury Departent, captured in this city to-day a white lace dress valued at \$10.000, a white lace shawl valued at \$5,000, and other laces valued at \$5,000, at Goldstein's paweshop, where they had been pawned for \$385 by Leon de Lannols, who bas dress and laces formerly belonged to the

The dress and laces formerly belonged to the Empress Engénie, and were amona the richest in the world. They were sold at the time of the sale of her diamonds and jewelry in England, a short time after the removal of the Imperi I family from France to Chiselhurst, and smuzgied into this country by Joseph Hoarachx in October, ISIS. They were taken first to Philadeipnia and thence to this city, having been brought here by Leon de Lannois on the 2d inst. Capt. Brackett went to New York to night with the laces and his prisoner. Detectives have been on the lookout for these goods since their arrival in this country; but woile they have been searching about New York, the laces have dropped into the hands of the Government here, through the efforts of Capt. Brackett.

The Tweed Case -Mr. Bartlett's Assument. The Court of Appeals has pursued a lib-The Court of Appeals has pursued a liberal course in hearing argument in the Tweed case. Instead of limiting the number of coursel to be heard, the Court bas, as Mr. Bartlett gratefully acknowledged, regarded it as "only fitting that, in the first case in which cumulative punishment has ever been inflicted in this State, cumulative argument should be allowed." Messrs, Field, Comstock, and Bartlett have all been heard at great length in behalf of the prisoner, not the Court is giving the case such careful del beration as its extraordinary importance demands. The great questions of law involved points:

First—The sentence to the second year's imprisonment, which the relator is now understone, is, specified y and numerically, on the fifth, start, seventh, and elighth counts. The sixth count charges no offence under the act of 1870, even when that act was in the force and unrepealed; and it certainly does not charge an offence under any other law of this State. This vidules the entire sentence, and renters it nugatory and void.

Second-The petitioner was sentenced twice for the same offerce.

Third-The law on which every count in the indictment is founded and explicitly drawn had been releated, without a saving cause as to past offerces, before the sentence, conviction, irial, or indictment of the relator, and with that repeal fell all offences against the law while it was in force.

relater, and with that repeal fell all offences against the law while it was in force.

The elaborate argument in elucidation of these points fills twenty-mise large octavo pages, to which we can only allude. No good ettigen can wish to see frands go unnunsised, but it is unquestionably the highest duty of the courts to see that no matter what any man has done he shall not be punished except according to law. It people will only relieve on this principle, thoy will see, as Mr. Bartlett says, that it lies at the very basis of government and of seciety, and transcends in importance any considerations of mere becumery loss. If the Court of Appeals shall be convinced that the points raised by Mr. Bartlett are well taken, there can be no doubt what the judgment must be. It is now expected the decision will be handed down next Tuesday, but whenever it is delivered it will be read with the deepest interest, as it will settle the law of this State on one of the most vital questions ever raised in the whole annals of criminal jurisprudence.

Grant and Shepherd's Measurer.

Grant and Shepherd's Measurer.

From the Springlett Republican.

The Cincinnati Commercial explains that Orville E. Babcock gets his title of "measurer" from the circumstance that his measurements of the Boss Shepherd improvements in Washington were found, in every instance investigated, to be incorrect, and—by a singular coincidence—the error was uniformy in favor of the contractors. Whereby Uncic Sam was "out" more than a million dollars. In this connection, we may remind our readers that Orville has just been appointed architect of the new War and Navy Department buildings. He is an invaluable young man.

The Young Editor ; OR, ON THE TALL TOWER.

Sat on his spire upon a night of feast, When, some six stories nearer to the roof, He saw a "devit" climbing with a proof. The hours wore on; at last the "devil" came With panting oreas; pearled brow and face affame; To whom Pen-Wnitelaw; "Quick, time errand teach To whom the "devil;" "'Tis El Husted's speech, Wherein among the sons of Gotham famed Nor am I sure yours is the name I see, Then," quoth Ben-Whitelaw, in a tone severe, Leave me that proof and walk off on thine car. He found the name- of journalists fained best And, lo! Ben-Whitelaw's name shone 'mid the rest. ne 'mid them. like a bright particular star, And, strange to say, they spelled it with an R.

George O. Evans died in West Philadelphi yesterday, agod 54 years. This is the man in behalf of whom the following infamous letter was written :

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, I
"HAPPISSUEG, March 29, 1857. §
"My DEAR TITIAN: Allow me to introduce to you in
particular friend Mr. George O. Evans. He has ache
of some magnitude that he wishes you to help him a
Put him through as you would me. He understand
addition, division, and silence.

W. H. KENDLE. "Yours, W. H. KEMBLE, "To TITIAN J. COFFEY, Esq., Washington, D. C."

Death of George O. Evans.

The Masons' Pageant. ial figures show that 23,058 Free Ma Wednesday's procession. WFFIGY SARGENT'S RING

The Mare Island Navy Yard and San Fran-ciece Mint-An Investigation of the Mint Ordered by Secretary Bristow.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25 .- If the House of Representatives will turn its attention next vinter to this coast, a large field will be found for investigation in the navy yard, Custom House, and mint, which have been and are run n the interest of a Ring of which Effigy Sar gent. Gorham, Secretary of the Senate, and a few others, are the chiefs and the principal beneficiaries.

The profligacy of expenditure at the navy yard and its open conversion into a mere partisan machine, from which mechanics and laborers are marched to the polls with prepared tickets in their hands, have been notorious for years.

this outrage is to be repeated on a still larger scale.

There is nothing to show for the millions squandered at Mare Island but rotten hulks and the sudden wealth of favoral jobbers and the Ring that has always shared in the spoils. Sargent was instrumental in procuring the appropriations, and Secor Robeson ordered the ships and the "repairs" which figure so astoundingly in the reports.

The mint is again in the worst possible edor with the public, and is believed to be rotten from top to bottom. About a year ago O. H. La Grange, the Superintendent, was overhauled upon various grave charges affecting the management of the institution, and barely secaned removal then by the exertion of the political influences which had origin fly led to his appointment against the wishes of the best portion of the community.

ment against the wishes of the best portion of the community.

La Grange is notoriously unfit for this responsible trust, does not enjoy the confidence of the respect of the people, and is only a scurvy politician, capable of all the tricks and intrinues of the low class to which he belongs, and by whom he has been thrust into office, and kept there against the strongest remonstrances. His standing at the department in Washington is said to be no better than it is here.

Congress has been liberal in building a grand mint, in fitting it up with all the latest improvements, and in generous appropriations for car-

mint, in fitting it up with all the latest improvements, and in generous appropriations for carrying the work on, which has been chiefly directed from Washington on a general scale,
leaving the details to be operated here. In
spite of all the care and supervision possible at
so great a distance as the Treasury is from this
city, it is found that the large appropriation
voted by Congress for the current fiscal year h s
all been expended two months and more before
its expiration.

Whether this state of things is the result of
mere mismanagement and extravagance, or is

ordered at Washington, and to prosecute which the Director of the mint is soon coming here in person by Mr. Bristow's desire In either case, La Grange must be dismissed, if the interrity of the mint is to be preserved above suspicion, and to be conducted for the credit of the public service.

and to be conducted for the credit of the public service.

The mint is packed with partisans and favorites of La Grange, many of whom are wholly incapable of any work, while others are pensioners drawing large may, without oretending to render the least equivalent. Recently he removed a number of the most compotent employees, alleging as a reason that the aperopriation was exhausted, and in a few days filled their places with others chosen from among the political strikers. And this proscription was extended to women as well as men.

There are several cases of two, three, and four members of the same family in the mint, in direct defiance of the rule 1sid down at the Treasury. And the superintendent has set the example himself, as shown by the Blue Book, as follows:

Besides this precious trio, there are other rela-ives fed at the same crib, but bearing different tives fed at the same crib, but bearing different names. Then there are jobs which yield a handsome return to this family Rinz. If Mr. Bristow will tolerate the nepotism and corruption which discrace the mint, or allow it to be run as a close corporation for the benefit of a gang of knaves, then his character and intentions have been greatly misunderstood on the Pacific.

In any event, the House of Representatives cannot pass this matter over in silence, or permit the public money to be shamefully wasted, if not stolen outright, as has been done in the mint, after the fashion of the navy yard which Effay Sargent long directed in person and with considerable profit.

CESARISM.

The Ancient and Modern Styles Compared. From the Trenton Sentinel.

Britus—What said he when he came unto binneff? Casca—Marre, before he fell down, when he perceived he common herd was gigal he refused the crown, he lineked me of his doublet, and offered them his throat was his ispirative or four weaches, where I sood, creed, "Alas, good soul!" and forgave him with

A short time supersum that the supersum of the A short time subsequent to the Presidential election of 1873, the press, a portion of it hostile to the Republic n party, and particularly so to the Administration, started the ery of "Casarism" and "the third term," calling lustily for me to define my position on the latter subject. I believed at to be beneath the dignity of the office which I have been twice called upon to fill to answer such a question.

SPEAKING IN AN INFORMATION TO THE START OF THE ST

ours modern C.ESAR'S GREEK.

In fact, I have been surprised that so many sensible persons in the Republican party should permit their enemy to force upon them and their party an issue which cannot add strength to the party, no matter how met.

THE BACK OF CASAR'S HAND.

Casea—You railed me by the cloak; would you speak with me? with ine?
Braus-Ar, Casca; ted us what hath chanced to-day,
that Casar looks so sad.
Casca-Why, there was a crown offered him; and
being offered him, he put it back with the back of his
hand; and then the people fed a shouting.

hand; and then the people fell a shouting.

THE BACK OF ULYSES'S HAND.

In the first plec, I never sought the office for a second, nor even for a first nomination. To the first I was called from a life position, one created by Congress, expressly for me for supposed services rendered to the republic. The position vacated I liked. It would have been most acreeable to me to have retained it until such time as Congress might have consented to my retirement, with the rank and a portion of the emoluments which I so much needed.

THE AMERICAN FELLOW'S WAY.

I w s made to believe that the public good salled me to make the sacrifice. Without seek-I wis made to believe that the public good called me to make the sacrifice. Without seeking the office for the second term, the nomination was tendered to me by a unmimous vote of the delegates of all the States and Terntories, to represent their whole number. I cannot say that I was not pleased at this, and at the overwhelming endorsement which their action received at the election following.

THE FIRST PLUNGE THE WORST. Once...
Once...
Casar said to me: "Darest thou, Cassius, now Leav is with me into this angry flood, and swin to youder point?"
For ere we could arrive the point proposed \$200 arrive the point proposed.

THE FIRST PLUNGE WAS HIS WOEST.
But it must be remembered that all the sacrifices except that of cominor had been made in accepting the first term. Then, too, such a fire of personal abuse and slander had been kept up for years, notwithstanding the conscientious performances of my duries to the best of my understanding—though I admit, in the light of saussquent events, many times subject to fair criticism—that an endorsement from the neople, who alone govern republics, was a statification that it is only human to have appreciated and enjoyed. THE FIRST PLUNGE WAS HIS WORST.

Cass us-The THORD TERM SHOUT.

Cass us-They shouted thrice; what was the last cry

or?
Casca—Why, for that ico.
Brutts—Way the crown offered him thrice?
Casea—Ay, marry, was!, and he put it by thrice;
cry time gentler than the other; and at every putting
castic—who offered him the crown?

Cassus—Who offered into the crown?

Cassus—Who offered into the crown?

Cassus—Who offered into the crown?

Cassus—Lead as well be manner of it, gentle C sea.

Cassus—Lead as well be manner of it, gentle C sea.

Cassus—Lead as well be manner of it, gentle C sea.

Cassus—Lead as well be manner of it, gentle C sea.

Cassus—But it by once; but, for all that, to my tilluk
ting, he would fain have had it. Then he affect it it

him again, then he put it by again; but, to my tilluk
ting, he was very loth to a his fair cros offer And there

to dispose their chaped he ads are softer And then because it, the ribble ment nooted, and

cassus—But sed, it pray you; what? Phil Cesar

Cassus—But soft, I pray you; what? Phil Cesar

Cassus—But soft, I pray you; what? Phil Cesar

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the manner of it, gentle C sea.

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Cassus—But as well be manner of it, gentle C sea.

Cassus—But as well be manner of it, gentle C sea.

Cassus—But as well be manner of it, the file down and sea of stimulation of the iteration of the i ca-He fell down in the market-place, and foamed | as to Brutus-'fis very like. He nath the falling sickness.

THE MODERN CÆSAR'S PALLING SICKNESS.

Now for the third term. I do not want it any more than I dut the first. I would not write or utter a word to change the will of the people in expressing and having their conice. The question of the number of terms allowed to any one Executive can only come up fairly it the shape of the proposition to amend the Constitution, a shape in which all political parties c.a. participate, king the length of time or the number of terms for which any one person shall be civilide for the office of President. Until such an amendment is adopted, the people cannot be restricted in their choice by resolution further than they are now restricted as to are, intivity, &c. It may happen in the future history of the comparity that to change an Executive because has been circulated and the future history of the comparity that to change an Executive because has been circulated with prove unfortunate if not disastrous.

MR. EVARTS STILL TALKING

THE LITERATURE OF THE SCANDAL UNDER CONSIDERATION.

other Missives Again Explained-An After noon Devoted to the l'aster's Apology.

Mr. Evarts began his speaking yesterday as imperturbably as though he had not been in-terrupted by the previous day's adjournment. This is a characteristic of his oratory. In book form his address-and it will make a big votume -will scarcely show by broken continuity the ntervals between the many days of its delivery. He does not begin every morning with "If your Honor please, and gentlemen of the jury," most lawyers do, nor does he introduce exordiums at these new beginnings, but goes right alone without ado.

The aspect of the court room yesterday was as unchanged as the style of the speaker. The only ones of the scandal personages who attend nowadays-Mr. Titton, Mr. Beecher, and Mrs. Beecher-were promptly in their accustomed seats. Judge Neilson was a grim but attentive listener. The jurors varied in their demeanor. Foreman Carpenter scarcely ever looked at any thing but Mr. Evarts's face, but his companions were not so tireless. Mr. Beach made notes of all the references to evidence, following the quotations in a printed book, and Mr. Titton was an active assistant in that work. Mr. Morris was in the room, although in these days of the trial he occasionally takes half a day to see a horse race at Prospect Park. Mr. Fullerton and Mr. Pryor were absent. Thus depleted, the plaintif's numerical force in the court room seems weak by comparison with the defendant's full ranks. Mr. Beecher's lawyers were all there - seven of them-and his family and church adberents made the usual large party.

The attendance of bearers was large, including the first visits of Judge F. W. Underwood of Georgia; Aristarchin Bey, the Turkish Minister at Washington; Mr. Edward Sherer, Turkish Consul in this city; Mr. Joshua M. Van Cott. Col. John A. McCarrell of the Roanoke (Va.)
Times, Mr. Kinahan Cornwallis, and Mr. John C.
Howland, a Detroit lawyer.
Mr. Evarts's first typic was what has been
known as "the Griffith Gaunt letter," which
was written by Mrs. Tilton at Schoharie, N. Y.,
June 29, 1871, to her husband in Brooklyn. It is

My DEAR THEODORE: To-day, throu of Catharine G.unt, a character of it have been opened for the first time in m that I see clearly my sin! I was whe was loved, to suffer it to grow to a passi woman should characteristic to grow to a passi

The argument thereon was the following: DEDUCTIONS FROM THE LETTER.

Mr. Evarts—Now, rentlemen, you see exactly how Mr. Filton, in the confused relations of the affections and the appetites that he himself and displayed in his connection with the loose theories and the endiess speculations that he had allowed to intrude themselves even into the omen; and
beware of
bodily conin a letter,
not bear to
resented it
r impurity,
in him for
is destrea,
ton flads it
r atterward,
tion to him
tat she had
that on her
warriage remarriage remarriage rehim coucharacter of Coristan men an women how, urging her husband in 1868 to be these moral confusions and these bod tammoations, and pointing out to him in the burning force of which he could not publish till be had mutilated it and pressas a confession, or a hint of her in instead of an expostulation with his wilful gratifications of his Now, in that state of things Mr. Tilton easy to say that she did not for a year affer she had made the communication in July 1870, understand or feel that violated her marriage vow to him; that part there had been an injury to the marriation, or any increase of complaint that whatever she had stated to his

Then I have easy; "Then I say once for all that priest shall never darken my doors again," and the wite replies. "Then I say they are my doors, and not yours, and that holy mad shall brighted them whenever he will." CATHARINE GAUNT'S CHARACTER.